

West German General's Firing Engulfs Bonn in Murky Affair

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Already unsettled by corruption charges against the West German economics minister, Otto Lambsdorff, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government finds itself embroiled in a murky affair involving accusations of homosexuality against a senior four-star general.

On Dec. 31, Defense Minister Manfred Wörner, who had retired General Günter Kiesling, deputy to the American commander of al-

lied forces in Europe, because of reports from West German military counterintelligence that the general, 58, had frequented homosexual bars in Cologne.

Once the West German press reported the allegations of homosexuality, General Kiesling insisted that his name was being smeared, that he was not homosexual and that he had never set foot in the Tom Tom Club or Cafe Wüsten in Cologne. But Mr. Wörner insisted that he had "no choice" but to remove him, as a

security risk, from his Brussels post.

Over the weekend, the Cologne police announced that they had learned of a man known as the Tom Tom Club who "bears a close resemblance" to the general and who had once been a guard at an army unit.

But Colonel Jürgen Reichardt, the Defense Ministry spokesman, insisted Monday that there was no possibility of a case of mistaken identity. He said that four witnesses, who knew General Kiesling, had seen him at homosexual bars in Cologne, although he acknowledged that counterintelligence agents had not observed him there.

General Kiesling declined a Defense Ministry invitation Monday to confront the four witnesses after they insisted on remaining anonymous. His lawyer said that the general intended to file charges "against persons unknown for false accusations and slander," a move that Colonel Reichardt interpreted as an effort to intimidate the four men.

The dismissed general has launched a publicity offensive as well, giving a blitz of interviews to newspapers, magazines and television stations.

In an interview with the weekly magazine Der Spiegel, he declared that he was "appalled" that Mr. Wörner had accepted the assertions of homosexuals against his "word of honor." "I am amazed, and embittered, at the certainty with which the minister declared that the accusations could stand up to any test," General Kiesling said.

"It can only be a falsification," he told the magazine, "and behind a falsification hides an intrigue."

The West German popular press, which a few days ago was reporting rumors of the general's alleged homosexual inclinations, has done an about-face. Under a splashy headline, "Kiesling: Sex With Girls," the mass-circulation Bild Zeitung published interviews Monday with two senior officers, who testified that the unnamed General Kiesling had a number of women friends.

As the case against General Kiesling has weakened, Mr. Wörner has adopted an uncertain tone, saying that if the charges prove false, the general can demand satisfaction. Mr. Wörner is to present the evidence against General Kiesling to a parliamentary committee Wednesday.

Appointed by the Social Democratic government before Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition came to power 15 months ago, General Kiesling is said to have gotten along badly with the U.S. commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, General Bernard Rogers. Hans Apel, the former Social Democratic defense minister, has suggested that General Rogers may have been out to get General Kiesling.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic parliamentary leader, called upon Mr. Kohl to clarify the Kiesling matter "immediately," saying that if the officer turns out to have been maligned, Mr. Wörner "cannot step out of the affair simply by declaring that the general is an honorable man."



Defense Minister Manfred Wörner, left, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl at a conference held Monday of leaders of West Germany's Christian Democratic parliamentary group.

Moscow Dismisses Reagan Speech, Saying It Offers No New Proposals

MOSCOW — The Soviet news agency Tass dismissed President Ronald Reagan's speech Monday on U.S.-Soviet relations as propaganda and said it offered no new ideas for limiting the nuclear arms race.

In the first direct response from Moscow, the agency said the speech showed that Mr. Reagan was still determined to build up U.S. military power and wanted to conduct negotiations "from a position of strength."

"Judging by its content, the speech was primarily of a propaganda nature," Tass said. It said the speech was aimed mainly at Western Europe and domestic public opinion and was intended to "dispel the growing concern over the military threat pursued by the United States."

"Behind the eloquent rhetoric about adherence to limiting the arms race and love of peace was, in effect, the well-known position of the United States administration," the commentary said.

"The speech does not contain any new ideas or constructive proposals that would indicate a readiness on the part of the United States to abandon its course aimed at acquiring dominant positions in the world, above all in the military sphere."

Western diplomats said the commentary amounted to a cool response, echoing recent Soviet statements that Washington should show its good will through deeds, not just words.

Soviet press reports have stressed that the Kremlin wants to see a decisive move, such as a halt to deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, before it will agree to return to nuclear arms negotiations in Geneva. Moscow withdrew from those talks late in 1983 after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began siting Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

But the diplomats said the absence of any sharp criticism of Mr. Reagan in the Tass commentary also indicated that Moscow welcomed the change in his tone, even if it was thought that he had not gone far enough to improve relations.

Most Western analysts had predicted that the Soviet leadership would dismiss Mr. Reagan's speech unless he made firm proposals for new ways to ease tension and reduce arms levels.

Shortly before the text of the speech was made public, the news agency Novosti issued a commentary saying that an apparent metamorphosis in U.S. foreign policy boiled down to hawks wearing doves' feathers.

"Is there any value at all in the pseudo-peaceable tirades of Reagan and his entourage, their assurances about a desire to reach agreement with the Soviet Union?" said Novosti, which issues commentaries on major foreign policy issues.

Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, arriving in Stockholm for the Conference on Disarmament in Europe, blamed the United States for the poor state of East-West ties. Tass quoted Mr. Gromyko as saying that it was up to the Western powers to show a "responsible approach" to improve the political climate.

Reagan Urges Moscow To Revive Arms Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

more for its tone than policy statements.

"The fact that neither of us likes the other's system is no reason to refuse to talk," Mr. Reagan said. "Living in this nuclear age makes it imperative that we do talk. Our commitment to dialogue is firm and unshakable. But we insist that our negotiations deal with real problems, not atmospherics."

He reiterated his willingness to resume arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union to reduce stockpiles of nuclear missiles and European conventional force levels.

"The world regrets — certainly we do — that the Soviet Union broke off negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear forces, and has not set a date for the resumption of the talks on strategic arms and on conventional forces in Europe," Mr. Reagan said.

He said that U.S. negotiators were ready to return to the talks in Geneva and Vienna and said that "whenever the Soviet Union is ready to do likewise, we will meet them halfway."

But Mr. Reagan noted that he

would send to Congress soon a report asserting that the Soviet Union was violating arms control agreements and taking advantage of ambiguities in the accords. He said that was one example of how U.S.-Soviet relations are not what they should be.

He said that the United States "strength and vision of progress" demonstrate both its commitment to security and to solving problems peacefully.

"That is why 1984 is a year of opportunities for peace," the president said.

On Capitol Hill, Representative Melvin Price, an Illinois Democrat who is chairman of the House Armed Service Committee, said he thought the speech was "great" and that it "touched on the major things people are thinking about."

He said, "I don't think you could say there was anything new in it."

Representative Les Aspin, a Democrat from Wisconsin, said the speech stated Mr. Reagan's "willingness to continue the dialogue and to open the dialogue. But he obviously wants to do it on his own terms. He's not backing off of previous positions."

Hussein Appeals to PLO for Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1)

tiously embarked on a strategy aimed at enticing the PLO toward a joint negotiating position with Jordan, enlisting Egypt as an ally in that effort and gaining Arab acceptance for negotiations with Israel by isolating Syria and other rejectionist states from the more moderate majority.

The king delivered the 30-minute speech to the joint session of Parliament on Monday morning, shortly after being released from an Amman hospital where he has been undergoing treatment for a bleeding ulcer. The speech was warmly received by the Parliament, which was holding its first regular meeting in a decade after being recalled by Hussein earlier this month.

The elected lower house of the Parliament consists of 30 members each from Jordan's East Bank and the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Its deliberations were suspended in

1974 following the decision by the Arab summit conference in Rabat, Morocco, to name the PLO as the "sole legitimate representative" of the Palestinian people.

Because it includes Palestinian representatives from the West Bank, the Parliament has been seen as a potential vehicle to pressure the PLO into agreeing to a joint Jordanian-Palestinian position for peace talks with Israel or risk having Hussein and the Parliament embark on such a course themselves.

However, nothing in Hussein's speech Monday indicated that he is contemplating such a bold and risky move in the near future.

"My government will act," he said, "with all resolve and determination to arrive with the legitimate and free liberation organization at a practical formula for cooperation, with the Arab blessing and

backing for the sake of salvaging the land and the people."

The first concrete test of the PLO's response to this call may come later this week when, according to persistent but unconfirmed reports here, Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, is expected to arrive in Amman.

It would be the first meeting between Mr. Arafat and King Hussein since last spring, when they tentatively agreed to a joint position regarding President Ronald Reagan's 1982 Middle East peace initiative that calls for negotiations leading to a West Bank entity "in association" with Jordan.

The tentative accord, however, collapsed because of internal PLO opposition. But since then the Palestinian organization has undergone severe upheavals, and officials hope the situation will force Mr. Arafat to become more "realistic" in his demands.

200 Germans Flee From East to West

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — More than 200 people fled across the border from East Germany to West Germany last year, according to the West German Interior Ministry.

Ministry statistics show that about 11,000 East Germans resettled in West Germany last year, compared to the 13,208 who arrived in the West in 1982.

Some of the defectors stayed behind on visits to West Germany, or made their way to West Germany through third countries. But thousands were "bought out," at a cost of \$7,000 to \$21,000 each, by the Bonn government, according to the International Society for Human Rights.

WORLD BRIEFS

Zhao Seeks Anti-Soviet Effort in Asia

NEW YORK (AP) — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China said Monday that he hoped China and the United States could "cooperate to contain Soviet expansionism" in Asia, and he promised to retain a capitalist economy in Hong Kong if it reverts to Chinese rule upon expiration of Britain's lease in 1997.

Answering questions after a luncheon speech, in his final U.S. appearance, Mr. Zhao said that Washington and Beijing "share the same positions" on the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and Moscow's backing of Vietnam's role in Cambodia.

But he said he did not believe that Soviet arms buildups in Asia "take China as the target, because China cannot afford to develop so many weapons."

Benn Wins Nomination in Derbyshire

CHESTERFIELD, England (AP) — Tony Benn, a leader of the opposition Labor Party's left wing, has won the nomination for a special parliamentary election in this northern mining town.

"A good result will be studied all over the place. I dare say they'll wake up President Reagan," said Mr. Benn, a former energy minister. He won the party nomination Sunday on the third ballot in this Derbyshire Labor stronghold. The district's seat in the House of Commons becomes vacant this week with the retirement of Eric Varley after 20 years in Parliament. A by-election is expected to be held March 9 or March 15.

His supporters cheered as Mr. Benn, who was defeated in the general election in June in a district in Bristol he had held for 33 years, said, "I'm very proud." Mr. Benn, 58, defeated five other contenders for the Chesterfield nomination by the 127 members of the local party chapter.

South Africa, Mozambique Start Talks

PRETORIA (Reuters) — Representatives of South Africa and Mozambique began a round of security talks Monday, with each government seeking a promise that the other will not support rebel forces.

After years of mutual hostility, the two governments said earlier this month that they would hold talks on security and economic affairs, including a possible resumption of South African tourism to Mozambique.

Pretoria has accused Mozambique of supporting the African National Congress, which seeks to overthrow white minority rule in South Africa. Maputo accuses South Africa of sponsoring the Mozambique Resistance Movement, which is fighting to topple President Samora Machel.

U.S. Cites Rights Problem in Salvador

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Reagan administration told Congress Monday that "abuse of human rights remains a central problem" in El Salvador, but it endorsed sharply increased assistance to the country as part of a Central American aid package.

The State Department reported that measures had been taken to control rightist death squads "and to exert stricter discipline over members of the armed forces." It also noted "steady progress" in land reform and said that, despite opposition from the extreme right and guerrilla attacks from the left, the Salvadoran government had "succeeded in beginning major economic and political reforms."

The State Department report replaces the semi-annual "certification" of human rights progress previously required as a condition of continued aid to El Salvador.

Shamir Attends Funeral for Haddad

MARIJAYOUN, Lebanon (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel headed a delegation of dignitaries who paid final tribute Monday to Major Saad Haddad, the militia leader in southern Lebanon who was Israel's most trusted ally in the Arab world.

For years, Major Haddad, 48, who died Saturday of cancer, helped protect Israel's northern border from guerrilla attacks. Israeli officials honored him Monday like a head of state. A 21-gun salute was fired from three 155mm artillery pieces as Major Haddad's body was interred in his family's tomb. Israeli officers placed wreaths from their country's top political and military leaders. Members of Major Haddad's 1,000-man militia fired rifle bursts in the air in a salute.

The funeral services were conducted in St. Peter's Greek Catholic Church. Mr. Shamir sat in the front row. Directly behind him were Shimon Peres, head of Israel's opposition Labor Party, and former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

Glomp Says He Would Visit Russia

ROME (Reuters) — Cardinal Jozef Glomp, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, said Monday that he would accept an invitation to visit the Soviet Union if a formal offer were made. He was commenting on reports that Patriarch Pimen of the Russian Orthodox Church planned to invite him later this year.

The cardinal said that talks between the Polish government and the Polish church to establish full diplomatic ties between Poland and the Vatican were going well. A Polish source in the Vatican said before Cardinal Glomp arrived Monday to confer with Pope John Paul II that the Polish church and the Vatican expected to establish relations by the end of the year.

Poland would be the first Warsaw Pact country to have full relations with the Vatican. Yugoslavia is the only East European country with an ambassador to the Holy See.

Talks on Nonnuclear Balkans Put Off

ATHENS (AP) — Nuclear policy experts from four Balkan countries yielded Monday to pressure from Turkey and postponed discussion of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's plan to ban nuclear weapons from the Balkans.

The decision was made at the opening session of a Balkan conference organized by Mr. Papandreu of Greece and attended by delegates from Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria. Albania already had rejected the proposal as impractical.

Turkey, a partner of Greece in the NATO alliance, attended only as an observer because it objected to the prominence given to the nuclear-free proposal. Turkey maintains that banning nuclear weaponry from the Balkans should be part of a wider agreement on reducing arms. A Greek government spokesman said the conference "will consider general principles of cooperation, and the priorities of issues to be discussed in a later conference, to be held next month." He said the meeting probably would end Wednesday, two days earlier than scheduled.

For the Record

More than 200,000 Indian workers in jute mills started an indefinite strike Monday for higher wages, union officials in Calcutta said. (Reuters)

The Paris public prosecutor's office said Monday that it was opening an inquiry into possible fraud in the so-called "sniffing aircraft" affair, in which the state-owned oil company Elf-Aquitaine lost 500 million francs (about \$60 million at current rates). (Reuters)

About 4,000 Israeli workers demonstrated Monday in front of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's office in Jerusalem, demanding compensation for wage erosion. (Reuters)

Fahd Opens Fourth Islamic Summit

Reuters

CASABLANCA, Morocco — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia opened the Islamic Conference Organization's fourth summit Monday, with delegations from 40 countries, including about 25 heads of state, in attendance.

But the heads of some states, including Libya, were not present. Despite the pressing invitation of King Hassan II, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi of Libya did not come. He sent his deputy, Abdel Salam Jaloud.

Syria, Iraq, South Yemen and Algeria were also represented at lower than head-of-state level, while King Hussein of Jordan also declined to attend, citing health reasons. He was under treatment last week for a bleeding ulcer. Iran, at war with Iraq, boycotted the conference.

Fahd, a leading backer of the Islamic Conference Organization, presided Monday because the last summit was held in 1981 in Saudi Arabia. He said on arrival in Casablanca that the summit was taking place at a critical time, and he called for concrete results.

"The mere fact of convening the summit emphasizes that a spirit of collective action is a prerequisite for success in the Muslim nation," the monarch said.

The issue of Egypt's readmission to the organization will not be raised at the meeting, conference sources said.

A number of Asian states were ready to introduce a resolution proposing Egypt's re-entry into the organization, from which it was suspended in 1979 for signing a peace treaty with Israel. But no leading Arab state would co-sponsor the move, and Asian leaders decided to drop the matter, the sources said.

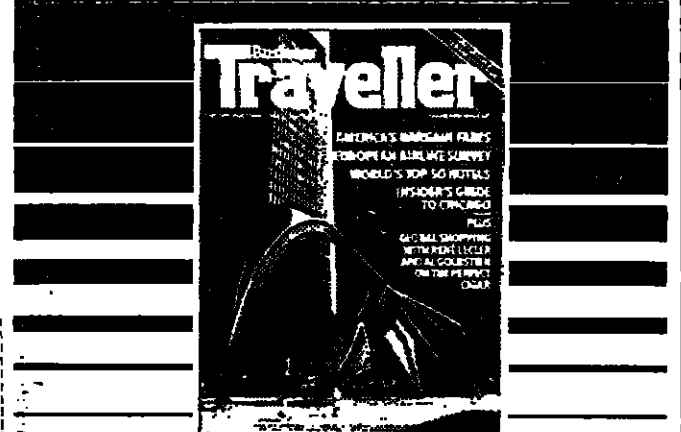
Moderate Arab states — including Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Jordan — agreed that the readmission of Egypt should be decided on first by the Arab League, from which Egypt was also suspended in 1979, the sources said.

The issue of Egypt's return to the Islamic and Arab political ranks became prominent when the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, met President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo last month after his forced evacuation from Tripoli, Lebanon.

The agenda of the meeting, scheduled to run three days, includes such issues as the Middle East crisis, the split within the PLO, Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq war.

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From Social Grace to Disgrace: Smokers in U.S. Are Quitting to Avoid Being Tarred

By Joan Sweeney
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — "It used to be you were on the outside looking in if you weren't a smoker," reflected Milt Vester, 43, an electronics test technician who has joined 34 million other Americans, according to government estimates, in becoming a former smoker.

But today, it is the smokers who sometimes find themselves on the outside looking in — banished to porches and patios by anti-smoking hosts.

"More and more people coming in for treatment talk about being social pariahs," observed a psychologist, Bruce Hansen of Dependency Interventions in Berkeley, California, which offers a stop-smoking program. "This is becoming a very powerful kind of force, much more powerful than health warnings at this point."

As the number of former smokers increases, so does the realization that smoking has come to be regarded by many as a public nuisance, not a private pleasure. A recent survey by the Gallup Organization found that 92 percent of those interviewed agreed that smoking was harmful to health. And 64 percent of the smokers as well as 84 percent of the nonsmokers believed it was also hazardous to the health of nonsmokers.

No-smoking signs, some more politely

phrased than others, have sprouted on the U.S. landscape like dandelions in a summer lawn. Occasionally the challenge is met with bluntness: One gentleman of distinguished demeanor, years and accomplishments, confronted with a "No smoking" sign in a Beverly Hills home where he was a dinner guest, reclined gracefully upon a rug with cigarette in hand and head in the fireplace and blew the offending smoke up the chimney.

Lawrence Wallace, an assistant professor in the School of Public Health at the University of California, Berkeley, sees this changing scene as the cumulative effect of a number of factors, none decisive in itself, that began with the first health warnings three decades ago.

Back then, few nonsmokers in a public place had the audacity to complain about a stranger's cigarette. Now it is the smokers who often hesitate to light up without asking if those around them mind — and the answer is often "yes."

Although warnings about the health hazards of smoking were first sounded publicly back in the 1950s, the collective consciousness raising began in earnest after the first U.S. surgeon general's report, with its imprimatur of the U.S. government, was issued in 1964. A year later came the law requiring a health warning on cigarette packages.

In 1967, the fairness doctrine was applied to cigarette advertising, requiring television and radio stations to provide air time for anti-smoking commercials. In 1971, smoking commercials were dropped from broadcasts altogether.

In the late 1960s, the nonsmokers' rights movement was born with John F. Banzhaf 3d, who sought application of the fairness doctrine to cigarette commercials and no-smoking sections on airplanes.

Then came more evidence that nonsmokers in smoke-filled areas, especially those with heart trouble or respiratory difficulties, might be paying a higher price than eye or sinus irritation. Not only were carbon monoxide levels raised, but "smoke given off by a cigarette into the air contains known cancer-causing substances, some of them in higher concentrations than in the smoke inhaled directly by the smoker," concluded the surgeon general.

In 1973, Arizona passed the first law restricting smoking. Two years later, Minnesota passed the strongest — banning smoking unless otherwise posted except in private homes and offices, bars and tobacco shops. Anti-smokers grew more militant after two later studies suggested that nonsmoking wives of smokers might have a higher risk of lung cancer.

Other reasons for quitting surfaced, too. Some parents were motivated by concern over

its effect on their children's health or by the example they were setting for them.

"It not only yellowed my walls, dirtied my draperies and burned holes in my shirts, but it really irritated my child's sinuses and nostrils," said Sandy Caruso of Manhattan Beach, California, who quit almost a year ago after smoking for more than 20 years.

One of the bluntest assessments of smokers came in a research report done for a tobacco company's advertising agency. It was quoted as follows in a confidential section of a 1981 Federal Trade Commission report: "Smokers have to face the fact that they are illogical, irrational and stupid. People find it hard to go throughout life with such negative presentation and evaluation of self."

Social revolution rarely comes without verbal warfare, however, between the more militant of the combatants. Angry smokers call anti-smokers sanctimonious, fanatical, preachy and obnoxious. Angry anti-smokers call smokers rude, selfish, thoughtless and obnoxious.

U.S. per capita consumption of cigarettes peaked at 4,336 a year in 1963, declined to 3,746 by last year and is projected to drop to 3,593 this year, according to government figures.

But a Gallup Poll in April showed an increase in smokers to 38 percent, up from 35 percent in a 1981 poll. This puzzled some government officials in light of a continuing decline in per

capita consumption and total cigarette sales — the latter down from 637 billion in 1981 to a projected 617 billion this year.

However, the Tobacco Institute blames the decline in sales in the past two years on the recession and recent sharp increases in taxes, including the doubling of the federal excise tax.

Smoking rates are highest among blue-collar men and lowest among white-collar, according to government reports. Upwardly mobile men are less likely to smoke, while downwardly mobile men are more likely to be heavy smokers. This is not true of women, however.

Among adolescents, college-bound students have lower smoking rates than those who do not go to college.

"There is a socioeconomic gradient," said Ellen Grizz, director of a cancer prevention program at the University of California, Los Angeles. "I think one of the problems may be that we have not developed the right intervention approaches for different cultures in our society."

But the tobacco industry has not been sitting idly by while its foes try to extinguish it. It spends more than \$1 billion a year on advertising, and it emphatically disputes the adverse health evidence.

The surgeon general's report released last month concluded: "Cigarette smoking is a major cause of chronic obstructive lung disease and

a variety of cancers as well as cardiovascular disease, and it remains the largest avoidable cause of death and disability in the United States."

That conclusion, in the opinion of the Tobacco Institute, is an opinion.

"It's our view that there is certainly a controversy in the area of smoking and health," said William Toohy, a Tobacco Institute spokesman. "Questions have been raised about it and research has been done and is continuing to be done in the area. Hopefully that will resolve it. It is our view and that of a fair number of scientists in the field that question is an open one."

In a confidential footnote, a 1981 Federal Trade Commission study said, "The tobacco industry not only does not accept the conclusions mandated by the weight of scientific evidence, it has actively attempted to discredit that evidence."

The FTC report said that documents obtained from one cigarette company "established that, as early as 1969, it had a plan to sow doubt and confusion in the public's mind about the validity of the evidence linking smoking to disease and death... By emphasizing and playing up areas where there is a genuine scientific controversy about the particular effects of smoking, [it] proposed to cast doubt on the validity of the much larger body of uncontested medical evidence."

China Says Hong Kong Might Elect Its Officials

By Dinah Lee
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — A leading Communist Chinese politician in charge of Hong Kong affairs stated officially Monday that if China regains sovereignty over the colony when Britain's lease runs out in 1997, Hong Kong may be able to elect its own officials.

In an article in the Beijing weekly Observation Post, Ji Pengfei, director of Hong Kong and Macao affairs, said local Hong Kong officials would be selected by "consultative or elected process." It was the first time such a statement had been made officially. In several cases instances in recent weeks, Beijing has shifted rumors and unofficial reports to the status of official statements.

Over the weekend, the director of the Xinhua news agency's Hong Kong branch, Xu Jiatun, told a Hong Kong group that democracy in the colony was an "inevitable development."

"Socialism practices democracy, which is the widest sense of its meaning," said Mr. Xu.

In private conversations and through leaks to the left press, such viewpoints from Beijing have been filtering down to the Hong Kong community. On Jan. 6, for example, Mr. Ji privately told a visiting Hong Kong academic that most ethnic Chinese living in Hong Kong would agree that the colony would be a democracy by 1997.

The idea of elections had come up in private comments by Mr. Ji to visitors as early as last autumn. Nowhere in his earlier comments, nor in his article in Observation Post, did Mr. Ji address the question of how many parties would be

allowed to take part in Hong Kong elections.

Western diplomats who scan Chinese statements for indications about the progress of the Chinese-British negotiations on the status of the crown colony say they believe that, though the talks are supposed to be kept confidential, Beijing is willing to breach this agreement with the British so as to test the acceptability of certain policies in Hong Kong.

Since the first of the year, several offers from Beijing — that Hong Kong would be promised a "high degree of autonomy" as a self-regulating part of China, would have its own travel documents and convertible currency and would retain its legal system — have been made officially known as China has judged these ideas have a chance of a good reception in Hong Kong.

Late last year China announced that if it and Britain did not reach agreement on the future of Hong Kong by September, China would make "unilateral" decisions. China has also announced that it is drafting a "mini-constitution" for Hong Kong, and many believe a September announcement would comprise details of this document.

The conciliatory tone from Beijing included a pledge by Xinhua's Mr. Xu, in a speech to Hong Kong University, that after 1997 the role of intellectuals in Hong Kong society would be protected and that freedom of speech, assembly, association, communication and movement would be preserved for 50 years.

Reaction to this statement was mixed, because it implied an end to these freedoms after 50 years, and because of China's inconsistent record on civil rights and the treatment of intellectuals.



Eight Democratic presidential rivals line up on the stage before a nationally televised debate in Hanover, New Hampshire. From left: Senator John Glenn of Ohio; Senator Alan Cranston of California; Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina; former Senator George McGovern of South Dakota; Senator Gary Hart of Colorado; former Vice President Walter F. Mondale; the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson; former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida.

After Debate, Glenn Defends Attacks on Mondale

The Associated Press

HANOVER, New Hampshire — Senator John Glenn of Ohio asserted again Monday that Walter F. Mondale, his rival for the Democratic presidential nomination, is waging a campaign of "vague promises." Mr. Glenn and other candidates had made similar charges in a debate here Sunday.

Mr. Mondale's challengers seemed uncertain just how much their jibes in the debate might have slowed his drive for the nomination. Mr. Glenn said he was concerned that the debate did not come across as "presidential" enough.

Mr. Glenn explained his criticism of Mr. Mondale in a campaign stop Monday in Claremont, New Hampshire. "I just got tired of the vagueness," he said. "I felt Mr. Mondale was being very non-specific, and I still think so today."

Mr. Mondale sharply disputed the charge during the debate, and an aide said Monday that the former vice president would not reply further until his next campaign trip, scheduled for Tuesday.

Verbal Brawl Develops

Earlier, David S. Broder of The Washington Post reported from Hanover:

The second half of the debate among the Democratic presidential rivals Sunday turned into a verbal brawl as Mr. Mondale and Mr. Glenn accused each other of talking "glibly" and "baloney."

Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, making his strongest pitch of the campaign for a complete turnover of party leadership, warned the two presumed front-runners that "quarrels between you two are not going to enable this party to lead and govern again."

The outburst was a face-to-face version of charges by Mr. Glenn that Mr. Mondale is offering "secret plans" to halve the budget deficit and cut military spending.

Sensors Alan Cranston of California and Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida joined in the combat, sometimes

turning from the main targets to attack each other.

Mr. Mondale, leading in all the early polls, received so much abuse that toward the end of the three-hour forum, carried nationally on public television, the 1972 Democratic nominee, George McGovern, felt called upon to come to his rescue. Mr. McGovern asked his colleagues to resist "the tendency to clobber the front-runner," adding, "Sometimes front-runners get nominated."

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, making his debut in national presidential politics, differed with the others on some issues — notably Middle East policy — but played the role of party unifier. At the height of the Mondale-Glenn battle, he cautioned, "We Democrats have to conduct our affairs in a serious vein."

The cross fire among the Democrats was so sharp and sustained that, for long stretches, it was as if they had forgotten President Ronald Reagan and his policies.

The eight candidates met on the stage of the Nelson A. Rockefeller Center in a forum co-sponsored by Dartmouth College and the House Democratic Caucus.

Ted Koppel, a television news broadcaster, moderated the first 90 minutes, and Phil Donahue, a television talk show host, alternated his own questions with those from the audience in the second half.

The session began on a note of unity and good humor, which did not last long.

All the candidates promised to consider women as running mates, and Mr. McGovern, who had to abandon his first choice in 1972 when Senator Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri revealed past treatment for severe depression, got a big laugh by saying: "I just want to make one pledge. This time I'm going to be careful."

U.S. Personnel Are Said To Visit Honduras Site

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

LAS TROJES, Honduras — U.S. soldiers and civilians traveling in helicopters have been visiting a Nicaraguan guerrilla supply center here, three miles from the Honduras-Nicaragua border, at least since last month, according to local residents.

The rebel Nicaraguan Democratic Force, financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, operates the center at a tobacco farm eight miles (13 kilometers) from the spot where a U.S. helicopter pilot was killed Wednesday by Nicaraguan troops after flying over Nicaragua and landing just inside Honduras. The aircraft did not stop at the supply center that day, according to residents and the farm's caretaker, but other U.S. personnel apparently are running the risk of being caught in similar incidents.

The U.S. government has said that U.S. military forces on maneuvers in Honduras are not involved in supporting the Nicaraguan rebels and that U.S. soldiers are under orders to stay at least five miles from the border to avoid incidents.

But residents of Las Trojes, including the caretaker, said they had seen "gringos" in uniform visiting the center with Honduran soldiers and members of the guerrilla force at least since December.

"Sometimes they come in civilian clothes and sometimes in uniform," said the caretaker, Faustino Calix, 70.

Honduran Army trucks arrive at the farm carrying food, ammunition and other supplies, according to residents and a rebel commander who was guarding provisions in a

tobacco shed. Small trucks or helicopters then ferry the supplies to guerrilla base camps to the east, the sources said.

The U.S. civilians presumably are CIA agents who are helping to oversee the operation. Washington has authorized the agency to funnel \$24 million of covert aid for the current year to the guerrillas battling the Nicaraguan government.

Two residents of Las Trojes said that they saw a helicopter similar to that piloted by the slain pilot, Chief Warrant Officer Jeffrey C. Schwab, south of the town Wednesday morning before he was killed. The aircraft thus could have been nearly 40 miles off the course described by the U.S. Embassy.

Honduran soldiers who saw the helicopter cross back into Honduras said that it was more than a mile inside Nicaragua and coming straight toward the border when they first spotted it.

In any case, the helicopter landed in the most dangerous zone in Honduras, an area where Nicaraguan forces regularly fire across the border and the Hondurans regularly shoot back, according to Honduran soldiers and residents.

"We can't keep track of the dead," said a storekeeper, Juana Colindres. She said that a young Honduran civilian had been killed by Nicaraguan mortar fire near the border Wednesday.

Spokesmen for the Honduran government and Nicaraguan Democratic Force have said that all rebel base camps are located inside Nicaragua, but local residents including Mr. Tinoco, the rebel guard, acknowledged that there are camps inside Honduras.

Nicaraguan Guerrillas Predict Victory in 1984

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

TEGUIGALPA, Honduras — Leaders of guerrillas fighting the Nicaraguan government say that with continued aid from the United States, they can bring down the Sandinist government in 1984.

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest of the rebel groups also praised the report of President Ronald Reagan's National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. The panel, headed by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, indirectly endorsed U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels.

"I agree with Mr. Kissinger," said Mr. Calero, whose Honduras-based rebel group receives U.S. aid. "To make the Sandinists negotiate, you need to keep military pressure on them."

But he and other insurgent leaders said they did not think military means were the only way to defeat the Sandinists. "For the Sandinists to collapse," he said, "it is not necessary that we defeat them militarily. With the way they are behaving, they are creating a large group of people inside Nicaragua who want to get rid of them."

The principal military strategist of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, Enrique Bermudez, said he could not predict how much longer the group would have to fight, "because we are not in control of all the factors." But he said that "with sufficient support, we can resolve

the problem of Nicaragua within a few months."

Another leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, Edgar Chamorro, said: "If we receive the continued support recommended by the Kissinger commission, and if the United States also provides increased economic aid to win the friendship of Central American people, then we can achieve our goal this year."

'Other Theories' On Aquino Death Not Investigated

Reuters

MANILA — A Philippine military officer said Monday that assertions that a prominent opposition leader was linked to the killing of former Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr. at Manila International Airport were not pursued by military investigators because "higher-ups" did not order it.

Colonel Hermogenes Peralta, head of the constabulary investigation service, said that the investigators also ignored statements by Imelda Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, and by Prime Minister Cesar Virata that the government might be involved in the killing of the former opposition leader.

Colonel Peralta told a commission on the killing that a businessman, Eusebio Darangan, had asserted that former Senator Salvador Laurel, head of the main opposition party, ordered the Aug. 21 shooting of Mr. Aquino. The commission said it would question Mr. Darangan about his allegation.

The government has said the outlawed Communist Party ordered the killing and identified the assassin as a guerrilla leader, Rolando Galman. Colonel Peralta told the commission that "there was no directive for us to pursue other theories."

Mrs. Marcos said before Mr. Aquino returned from self-exile in the United States that a group close to the presidential palace that "could not be controlled" might try to kill him. Mr. Virata said in August that "government elements" might have been involved in the killing.

UN Leader Meets Iraqis At Islamic Conference

United Press International

CASABLANCA, Morocco — The UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, met informally with Iraqi officials in search of a solution to the war between Iran and Iraq, sources at the Islamic summit conference said Monday.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, attending the opening of the meeting, met Sunday night with Vice President Izzat Ibrahim and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq. Later he contacted other Gulf leaders for informal conversations, the sources said. Iran is boycotting the three-day summit.

Islamic Summit

The Palestine Liberation Organization's chairman arrived in Casablanca on Sunday from Tunis where there was speculation that the summit might be the setting for a peace initiative between Mr. Arafat and the Israeli government.

But Arab diplomats said that an Arab-Israeli peace conference elsewhere was in the offing. They said that the summit might take place in a neutral Arab capital such as Tunis or Geneva.

Conference sources said that Mr. Arafat conferred Sunday with the Saudi and Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, who is a close ally of Jordan, who is a close ally of the PLO.

The PLO leader is widely expected to go to Jordan after the summit to discuss a possible joint effort to end the Arab-Israeli conflict. The agenda of the summit is scheduled to run through the end of the week, with the PLO, Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Iranian

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Uruguayan Elections Could Be Delayed by New Junta Crackdown

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — The government of General Gregorio Alvarez, faced with growing public discontent after more than 10 years of military rule, has reimposed a crackdown on political dissent.

The crackdown and other developments could cause a postponement of elections scheduled later this year, according to disenchanted government officials, opposition leaders and Western diplomats.

The unrest comes as Argentina, Uruguay's neighbor, which has had much influence in this country, ends nearly eight years of military rule to return to democracy under President Raul Alfonsin. The Argentine example has been stimulating the demands by Uruguayans for democracy here, too.

In addition to the crackdown, General Alvarez, a 58-year-old retired general who was elected in 1981 by the ruling junta, is maneuvering to stay in power, the senior government officials and Western diplomats say. He had apparently been losing the support of the junta members, they said, but he has been gaining among them since the new Argentine government has begun prosecuting former military leaders for abuses of power.

Uruguay's military government, which had been loosening its rule, has promised it will hold elections in November and step down in March 1985. The government officially affirms that the election will be held as scheduled, but last week a senior official cast doubt on that promise for the first time in public.

The official, Interior Minister Hugo Linares Brum, a retired general, warned in a meeting with reporters that the recent unrest, if it continued, would make the election timetable "unpredictable." In recent months the government has banned much political activity, harshly censored the press and ar-

rested hundreds of anti-government protesters.

Other practices that had made Uruguay one of the strictest police states in Latin America continue. Among these are a ban on nearly 8,000 suspected leftists from participation in politics, the imprisonment of hundreds of people for political reasons and a computerized ranking of every Uruguayan's ideological loyalty.

"The government is trying to go backwards," Julio Sanguinetti, president of the Colorado Party, said in an interview. The military took power in 1973 after defeating leftist Tupamaro guerrillas.

By conservative estimates, more than 200,000 people attended a protest rally in November that was sanctioned by the government, which has banned all other rallies. The demonstrators chanted, "The military dictatorship is going to fall." About 350 people have reportedly been arrested in many unsanctioned protests in the past six months, though most were said to have been released by the next day.

On the two occasions that the military has submitted to measurable popular judgment, in a constitutional plebiscite in 1980 and internal party elections last year, it lost by landslides. Opposition candidates won by more than 80 percent in the party elections.

A year after the 1980 plebiscite, the government gave a timetable for a return to democracy, including a proposal for formal discussions between the government and opposition leaders. But the talks lasted only two months, breaking off last July.

In a secret meeting in October, General Alvarez asked the junta to postpone the elections and to extend his presidency by one to two years, the officials and Western diplomats said. The junta refused, they said. But the prominence of some leftists at the November rally and Argentina's prosecution of military leaders have since shaken the junta, they said.

General Alvarez has put into force a ban, which was imposed in August but was largely unobserved, on all politics except internal party organizing. A member of the Colorado executive committee was jailed for two weeks for referring to the military as "scoundrels."

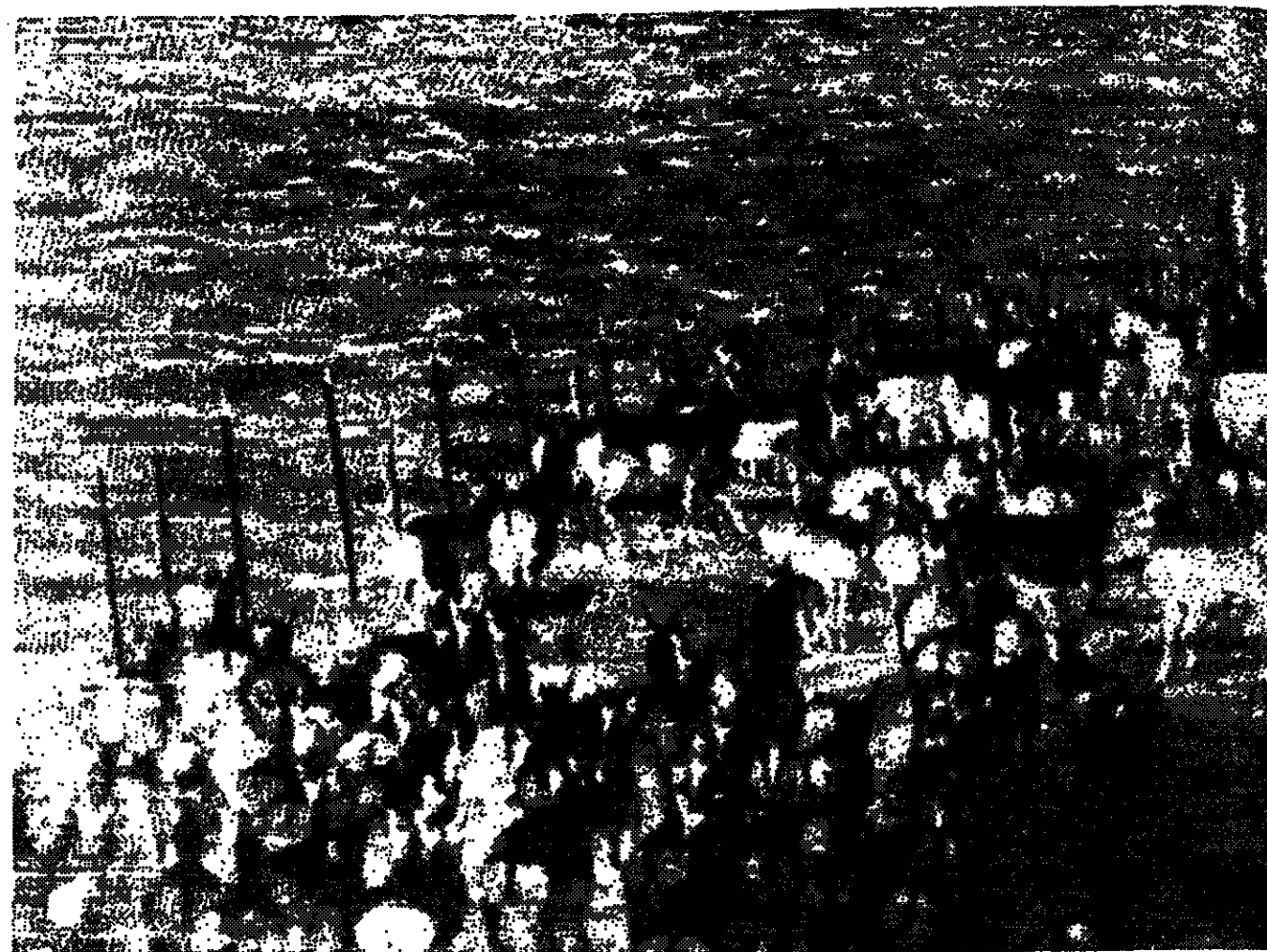
An opposition radio station has been shut for a month, and for the first time, the government has imposed prior censorship. The country's 14 political weeklies must be cleared by the military before they can be sold. A number of issues have been rejected.

Overtime Ban Brings U.K. Coal Pit Closure

The Associated Press

LONDON — Thousands of coal miners were sent home Monday when management stopped production in at least 15 pits throughout Britain, blaming the shutdown on an 11-week ban on overtime by the miners' union.

The state-run National Coal Board said that about 14,600 miners lost a day's pay because weekend maintenance work was not carried out because of the National Union of Mineworkers' overtime ban.



A rancher's fence prevents more than 1,500 antelope from reaching their winter range in southern Wyoming. Heavy snows kept the animals from foraging on the plains and state wildlife officials said that they were beginning to die.

Heavy Snow in U.S. Is Threatening Deer Herds

By Bill Curry

Los Angeles Times Service

ECHO, Utah — A herd of deer grazed on the shrubs in the window box at the Kory Cafe, only a pane of glass separating them from the humans dining inside. A buck scattered the contents of a garbage bin, and the deer foraged among the waste as it fell to the ground.

Down the road, more deer, driven from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains by extraordinary snow, rooted through discarded Christmas trees, feed pellets and other food left for them. One approached a visitor and began chewing on the sleeve of his coat.

Driven by hunger, lean and desperate, tens of thousands of deer and elk across the West have been forced out of their usual winter grounds in a search for food that many of them will not survive.

In Colorado, wildlife officials are spreading 50 tons of feed pellets a week for deer and 200 tons of hay for elk. In Jackson, Wyoming, vol-

unteers have begun feeding deer herds that have descended onto roads and ranches.

In Utah, where the effects of more than a month of daily snows, lingering cloud cover and low temperatures threaten as many as 125,000 deer, more than a third of the state's deer population.

"It's a critical situation," said Doug Day, director of Utah's Wildlife Resources Division. "Substantial losses are already inevitable."

"The idea now," the division's deputy director, Homer Stapley, added, "is to save the herd. Period."

Thousands of people nationwide are sending contributions to help Utah buy feed for the starving animals. A woman from Oregon sent \$19.54, saying that was all she had in her checking account.

Farmers from Georgia are sending three boxes of hay; the Ralston Purina Co. gave 20 tons of feed pellets, and a boy from St. Joseph, Louisiana, sent his \$2 al-

lowance. Brooke Shields, the actress and model, sent \$5,000.

It is here in northern Utah that the winter's severe weather has exacted its cruellest toll. The deer have stripped ornamental bushes and fruit trees; they feed among sheep and horses, and their carcasses litter the road.

"Winter range is gone," Mr. Stapley said, "to highways, homes, summer homes, reservoirs, energy development."

It is thus a man-made as well as a natural disaster. But, overwhelmingly, it is the current weather that will cause wildlife losses far greater than normal seasonal deaths.

"In December," Mr. Stapley said, "we broke every kind of record you could think of: Snow depths were the greatest. Number of days in a row with snow. We had the least amount of sunshine, one day of sunshine in 65 days. I've never seen anything like this. It's the worst."

So, Utah wildlife officials re-

luctantly decided to start emergency feeding at dozens of sites.

"You hate to inject an artificial situation," Mr. Stapley said. "It's not a good practice, but it became obvious the situation was unique. And the losses would have been massive if we hadn't done this. The forage is there. They just can't get to it under the crusty snow. Once we made the decision, we haven't regretted it."

But the Utah Farm Bureau, asserting that the state has allowed herds to grow too large, urged that a hunt be organized to reduce them. Mr. Stapley replied: "It would be like clay pigeons. Easier than that. You could take a deer home alive."

At the Kory Cafe, a white container marked "Donations to Help Feed the Deer" collects \$10 a day, primarily from truckers. The state legislature, facing a potential record tax increase, is nonetheless considering a \$327,000 appropriation for feed and reimbursement of farmers for damages caused by foraging wildlife.

Malaysia's 'Battle Royal' Ends in a Compromise

Sultans Retain Their Role After 5-Month Struggle With Prime Minister

By Robert Trumbull

New York Times Service

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Malaysians relish telling foreign visitors that their country, although a relatively small power with 14 million people, has nine hereditary sultans who constitute nearly one-third of the world total of reigning royalty.

For more than five months, the sultans, among them Malaysia's King Ahmad Shah, have been at the center of a bruising constitutional struggle over their powers. The struggle ended last week in a compromise that left both sides claiming victory.

Under an amendment to the charter approved Jan. 9 by the lower house of Parliament and by the upper house the next day, the king loses the right to veto new laws by withholding his assent, which had been routinely given until the constitutional dispute arose in August. But he gains new power to delay and, apparently in some circumstances, to kill future legislation.

Meanwhile, the government of Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad backed away from proposed constitutional changes that would have curtailed the authority of the sultans, who rule nine of the country's 13 states and elect one of their number every five years to be king of all Malaysia for the next five years.

The government also abandoned a proposed amendment that would have taken away the king's power

to declare a national emergency and given it instead to the prime minister, a change that critics said could tempt some political leader to become a dictator.

These governmental actions were forced by the sultans, who invoked a constitutional provision that their status and privileges cannot be changed without their consent. Legal experts say there is no way for the government to trim the sultans' powers unless they agree.

Political sources, including some in the prime minister's party, the United Malay National Organization, said that they thought the move against the hereditary rulers had been a mistake and that it might have clouded Mr. Mahathir's political future, at least temporarily.

They said the move appeared to have been a violation of such national sensitivities as the widespread reverence for the historical role of the sultans as the living symbols of Malay identity, as spiritual leaders of Islam, the religion of the Malay majority, and as the protectors of the Chinese and Indian minorities in their states.

The sultans are a highly visible group who appear at state ceremonies in resplendent regalia, mixing Malay and European dress, decorated with medals and decorations.

Historians say the sovereignty of the sultanates was legally affirmed during British colonial rule about a century ago, when the House of Lords, functioning as the highest court of the realm, dismissed a Brit-

ish woman's breach of promise action against a visiting Sultan of Johore on the ground that, as a sovereign ruler, he could not be sued.

Sultans today, under the constitution of an independent Malaysia, are also immune from prosecution. The present sultan of Johore, when only a prince, was convicted of culpable homicide for shooting a policeman but was pardoned by his father.

Mr. Mahathir, the first of Malaysia's four prime ministers to have been born without a title, challenged the royal prerogatives Aug. 1 by introducing the amendments in Parliament. The prime minister was believed to have acted because of the prospect that either the sultan of Johore or the sultan of Perak, both known to be strong-willed men and sticklers for royal prerogatives, would be elected as the next king in April.

The compromise that resulted from the constitutional struggle was an agreement to give royal assent to the new amendment, which allows the king to delay legislation for 60 days but which provides that bills can become law without the king's signature after six months if they are approved by a two-thirds majority. Such a majority is assured under the present one-party control of Parliament.

Lim Kiat Sian, the leader of the opposition, said the new arrangement was "a backward step, giving the king a responsibility in the legislative process that he never had before."

One of the proposed amendments that was blocked would presumably have ended such royal powers as the one once exercised by the sultan of Perak when he vowed not to shave a newly grown beard until the chief minister of his state resigned. This the official eventually did.

Stymied by the resistance of the sultans in what is known as the "battle royal," Mr. Mahathir undertook to rally public support for constitutional change through a series of mass meetings around the country. The crowds were often large, but the response was reportedly mixed.

Malaysia's first prime minister, Abdul Rahman, who is a brother of the sultan of Kedah and a revered elder statesman, said in his weekly column in The Star, a Kuala Lumpur newspaper, that news of the constitutional struggle had "caused a shock throughout the nation."

"The government made the mistake of taking the rules for granted," Tan Cher Khoo, a political expert said in a newspaper article that expressed approval of the prime minister's intention to curb royal powers but deplored his approach as confrontational.

A similar view was voiced by Dato Senu, a former secretary-general of the prime minister's party. "The sultans have a vested interest in stability and peace," said Mr. Senu, a former ambassador to Indonesia and now a businessman. "The king's role is not to be taken away from them but to ensure that the country could go to places."

Finnish Leader Extends Press Curbs to Envoys

By Werner Wiskari

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Mauno Koivisto of Finland, who recently vowed that the Finnish press would never again get any official explanation of his "way of thinking," has extended this restriction to reporters around the world.

He has directed Finnish diplomats to refrain from giving journalists interpretations of his remarks. "The statements of the president of the republic are to be read just as they are," according to a Foreign Ministry directive. "Explaining would be an indication that the original text was unclear or misleading."

However, the directive said diplomats could discuss the general subjects of the president's remarks or the principles of Finland's foreign policy.

The directive was disclosed Friday by the Finnish newspaper Uusi Suomi and confirmed by Finnish officials in Washington and New York.

It was another step by President Koivisto toward trying to limit the trend toward freer discussion of national issues that he himself encouraged on taking office two years ago. In the process there has been a relaxation of much of the self-censorship practiced by the Finnish press during the more authoritarian era of Mr. Koivisto's predecessor, Urho Kekkonen, on issues related to Finland's relations with the Soviet Union.

Finnish presidents do not hold news conferences and, if Mr. Koivisto persists in his decision, he will no longer follow his practice of giving interviews to explain his policies and will not allow officials to interpret them.

His extension of this restriction to diplomats appears aimed at cutting off another source used by Finnish newspapers, which often quote articles that appear abroad, especially in Sweden.

Mr. Koivisto has made it clear over the last year that he feels Finns have gone too far in exercising the greater freedom of discussion.

Last spring he went before parliament to denounce a professor and other commentators as "gypsy fortune-tellers" who should leave foreign policy pronouncements to the president. The speech followed a speculative paper delivered in February at an international conference by Raimo Vayrynen, the professor, on whether nuclear arms could be based on Finnish soil.

In November, Mr. Koivisto sent a confidential letter to 30 newspaper editors asking them to handle foreign policy issues "more responsibly" and complaining about the Vayrynen incident and others. He reportedly mentioned the frequent questioning in the press over whether he was pursuing a consistent neutrality policy. He also mentioned complaints that he did not explain himself clearly enough.

The content of the letter was communicated to papers in Sweden and then the Finnish press began a discussion based on the Swedish reports. This discussion led Mr. Koivisto to say in an interview Jan. 3 in the Finnish Swedish-language newspaper Abo Underrättelser of

Turku: "From now on, I shall try to do that no one will explain my way of thinking, and that is myself."

U.S. Army Seeks Soldier's Captor

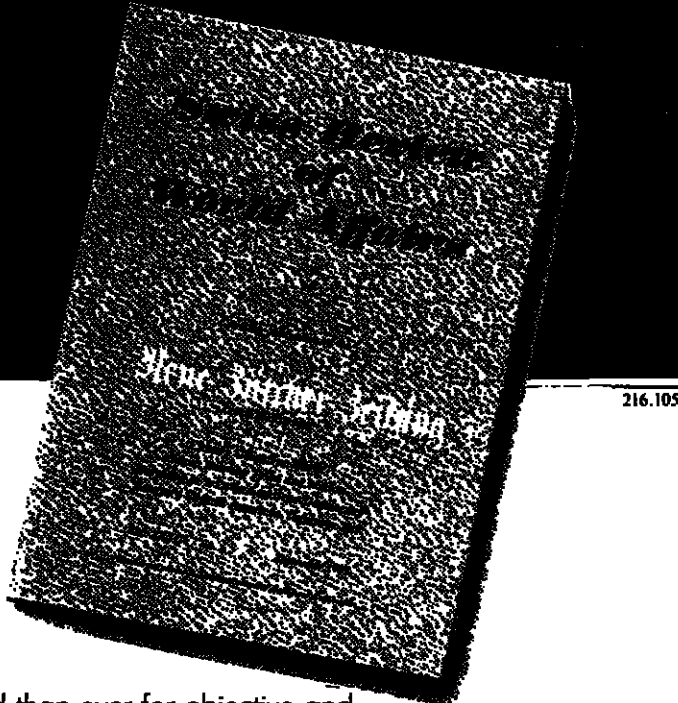
The Associated Press

SCHWABISCH-GMUND, West Germany — Military police searched Monday for six men, clear activists who a U.S. soldier held him hostage for 41 days and threatened to kill him releasing him unharmed. day. But officials have not missed the possibility of a body.

The soldier, Lance Corporal Liam Fowler, 21, was listed in condition at an army hospital in Stuttgart, where he was recovering from exhaustion. He was expected to leave the hospital Tuesday.

In telephone calls to his family, Corporal Fowler reported he had been kidnapped by members of the Pacific Initiative Group, a previously unknown organization.

JOURNALISM TODAY



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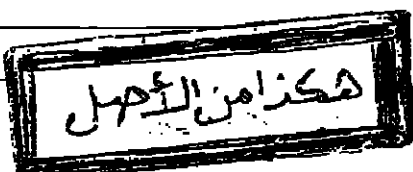
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ARTS / LEISURE

Men's Shops in London, Paris

By John Duka
New York Times Service

THE only thing difficult about shopping for traditional men's clothing in London and Paris these days is that there is so much to choose from. Prime ministers come and go. Governments rise, fall, are extended and removed, but the high quality of the men's stores continues almost unaltered.

Shopping in both cities is obviously attractive at this moment for those with dollars to spare. The pound, which now stands at about \$1.40, was worth \$2 in December 1978. In Paris, the dollar now buys about 8.65 francs; in December 1978, it bought about 4.30 francs.

In London, there is a dizzying number of high-quality men's stores. For those who would rather have one really good suit than three serviceable ones, there is Savile Row.

Its stores, in fact, have become almost legendary, including Anderson & Sheppard, 30 Savile Row,

where its broad-shouldered, nipped-waist "drum suit" starts at about \$800; H. Huntsman & Son, at No. 11, a favorite of those who do not mind paying \$1,800 for a suit; and Tommy Nutter, at 18 Savile Row, whose \$1,000 suits offer traditional fabrics in nontraditional, highly styled, big-shouldered shapes.

If custom-made shirts, hand-stitched gloves and monogrammed cashmere socks are your passion, Beale & Inman, 131 New Bond Street, can provide all three. Even if you won't pay \$90 for a shirt, going to Beale & Inman is worth the visit to see a framed check from Charles Dickens, who shopped there in 1859.

These stores, however, may just be too expensive. In that case, three other stores offer very fine men's clothes at prices that won't break you: Crolla, 35 Dover Street; Paul Smith, 44 Floral Street and 23 Avery Row; and Browns Ltd., 23 South Molton Street. What distinguishes these shops from those on

Savile Row is not only price, but also a looser, more casual approach to tailoring.

Crolla is owned by Scott Crolla and only carries clothing bearing its own label. No Giorgio Armani suits here. Like many shops in London, the store has its own personality. There are ornate plaster ceilings, Oriental rugs and mirrored mantelpieces.

As for the clothes, there is a wide range of tweed suits, Black Watch plaid jackets and herringbone overcoats. Of these, the jackets and overcoats, each starting at about \$250, are excellent finds, with an exceptional fit in the shoulder. The other find here: ties of heavy, brightly colored, almost Victorian-looking brocade, priced at about \$35.

Paul Smith is one of England's leading designers, and his stores are an idiosyncratic blend of clothing, furnishings and gadgets. While his suits can be as sober as the most serious English blue suit, they are distinguished by sleek silhouettes that seem almost French. His shirts, quiet enough to wear with a navy blazer, often come in muted pastel plaids. And his tweed blazers are made of bulky yarns to give extra texture to the fabric.

For the clothing of well-known designers, such as Armani and Nino Cerruti, Browns is the store. It also offers its own version of the traditional English suit, starting at \$350, and a selection of corduroy and flannel trousers.

In Paris, the number of stores providing fine men's suits, as well as such accessories as shirts and ties, equals that of London. However, the prevailing style in the two cities varies. French clothes are tailored differently from the English: the waists in suits are more nipped, the shoulders more pronounced.

Among the stores to see are: Charvet, 8 Place Vendôme; Cerruti 1881, 27 Rue Royale; Upla, 17 Rue des Halles; Harris, 7 Rue de Turbigo; and Hemispheres, 21 Avenue de la Grande Armée.

Of these, none is more famous, and more venerated, than Charvet, which was founded in 1850. Although the store is more than 130 years old, it is in no way stodgy. Fabrics are attractively arranged in stacks on carved tables and look almost edible. There are wood-paneled walls and lush rugs. And the store has colorations in shirts, ties, pocket squares and robes that are quite daring. Indeed, even though exquisite white and blue cottons can be found there, the store excels at color and often makes dress shirts in Kelly green or ties in everything from lavender to charcoal.

Why, then, buy such things in Paris? The reason is quite simply the quality of the goods and their extra details. A pair of brown leather shoes, for example, will have an extra well sewn around the toe



Charvet in Paris uses only its own fabrics.

All the fabrics are made in Charvet's own mills, but the prices are not exorbitant. Ties start at about \$30 and custom-made shirts at about \$100.

Cerruti offers the clothing of Nino Cerruti, the Italian men's wear designer, whose double-breasted suits and blazers are among the best ready-to-wear men's clothes in Paris. Suits start at \$600. While they exhibit the natter tailoring of Italy and France, they are not extreme.

If an Ivy League prep were to open a men's clothing store in Paris, it would probably look like Hemispheres. The store's style is entirely inspired by traditional American dressing. There are, for example, classic crew-neck sweaters, corduroy trousers and penny loafers.

Why, then, buy such things in Paris? The reason is quite simply the quality of the goods and their extra details. A pair of brown leather shoes, for example, will have an extra well sewn around the toe

to make it look as heavy as that of a Wellington.

Harris, meanwhile, seems almost like an English store, with its racks of traditional navy blazers and tweed jackets. Close inspection reveals that all have been given an extra French fillip, especially the dashing poplin raincoats with raglan sleeves and large collars. Another find here: the corduroy shirts in bright scarlet, among other good colors.

Shopping for men's clothing in Paris does not have to be limited to suits, jackets and shirts. Upla, for example, specializes in sportswear inspired by the English taste for bush jackets and the American love of overalls, both of which it carries. One of the best casual outer jackets anywhere can be found here. Made of an English cotton called Grenfell, the jacket has bellows pockets, a belt and 600 threads per square inch, which makes it superbly resistant to water and wind. At about \$160, it qualifies as one of the city's great buys.

Don Cherry, Planetary Griot

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — To put a Paris date-line or any date-line whatsoever on an article about Don Cherry is misleading. He is a musical wanderer, a professional nomad forever searching for undiscovered, distant or forgotten voices, playing an eclectic assortment of odd instruments such as the pocket trumpet, *doussoun*, *berimbau* and *conch* shell. He deals with the music of the heart rather than the mind, with what he calls "universal world folklore." A planetary griot, much like the African griots, who travel from village to village preserving the past by playing harps and telling of ancient lords and legends.

Cherry was recently tracked down in a borrowed apartment on the Boulevard Raspail, en route to India by way of Grenoble. Instead of a "Who's there?" the sound of a wailing melodic answered the buzzer. Upstairs he danced around the room speaking of Sonny Rollins, *shravan* chants and Lou Reed; about workshops past and festivals future. When asked "How does anyone ever find you for gigs?" he responded with a flashing smile and an unconcerned: "That's a good question."

Part Choctaw Indian, Cherry came to fame in the late 1950s as a trumpeter with the Ornette Coleman Quintet, which was to mold the shape of jazz to come. He was raised in Oklahoma, "next to a vacant lot with a big eucalyptus tree. We had a tree house and dug tunnels. It was straight out of Huck Finn."

His family moved to a house across the street from Max's Wrecking Company in the Watts area of Los Angeles. He found a trumpet in an attic and played Stan Kenton charts in the Jefferson High School Band. He listened to Bird, Monk and Lady Day, cutting classes so he could attend "the institution where we got our real education, the streets." He was sent to the Jacob Riis detention school.

Later, working with the bassist Red Mitchell, Cherry fell in love with an obscure instrument known as the Pakistani pocket trumpet. He bought one for \$100. In 1956 he fell under Coleman's musical spell. He calls him "one of the great teachers of our time."

Cherry came out from Coleman's shadow with Rollins, John Coltrane, Albert Ayler, Gato Barbieri, George Russell and Steve Lacy in the 1960s. He met a fabric designer named Moqui who became his wife and they moved to her native Sweden. He began to



Don Cherry: Dealing with "universal world folklore."

wander spaceship earth in the 1970s, taking his music to distant places and discovering other people's.

With the saxophonist Jim Pepper, who also has Indian blood, he toured French-speaking Africa for the United States Information Service, learning about African forms and instruments. "One embassy post sent a telex: 'This group tends to be a bit slow moving to and from events.'" Cherry laughed: "I guess that was true enough. And they sort of freaked out when they learned we were playing powwow songs, but the people loved us and I would sure like to go back some day."

He wandered through India, South America, Europe, North America and back to Watts, where "I exposed black kids to the music and cultures I'd been involved with" under a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts.

He exposed his own children to his experience and daughter Nana is now bass player and singer with the punk group Rip, Rig and Panic. His son David plays keyboards. Another daughter, Jan, is a violinist. Son Eagle Eye attends New York's High School of Performing Arts as a drummer. "Which is one reason we took a loft in New York. It's sort of headquarters now. It's in Long Island City on the river right between the tunnel and the bridge. We have a wonderful view of Manhattan. The Talking Heads live in

the same building. We have a great time together: lunches, dinners, birthday parties. Tina Weymouth has a little baby, my daughter Jan has a little girl. I'm a grandfather."

He has played and recorded with "the father of punk" Lou Reed, and with rock star Ian Dury: "They are great street poets, that is what I enjoy in their music, why I came close to them." He plays in the group Codona with Collin Walcott on sitar, the Brazilian percussionist Nana Vasconcelos, the African saxophonist Manu Dibango and the Indian tabla player Latif Khan.

"One person plays in one key and another the same melody in another and yet it can become a unison. They both feel their notes as a tonic. It's a fantastic coming together, a miraculous agreement. Each note has many flavors, even if it is on the same frequency. If we all agree on the same rules we have an inner order. The law of the octave is like from the bottom of your feet to the top of your head, it can open up your mind. It's a sort of order, a social harmony."

"I've always tried to play music where everybody can occupy their own space, everybody can be themselves. Of course there's black music and white music and so on, and I would like young black musicians to know their own roots, but at the same time I feel this is one planet, for all of us."

Don Cherry: "Jazz Yatra" (Bombay Jazz Festival), Jan. 19-22.



Window display at Crolla in London.

Deer Herds

Finally decided to start once feeding at dozens of sites. "You have to inject an artificial situation," Mr. Stanley said, "not a good practice, but it is obvious the situation was not massive if we hadn't done the average is there. They just came to it under the crustal now it's made the decision, we suggested it."

But the Utah Farm Bureau, stating that the state has already decided to grow too large, urged a hunt be organized to rid them. Mr. Stanley replied: "I would be like clay pigeons. I mean that. You could take it home alive."

At the Kory Cafe, a wine taster marked "Donations to Feed the Deer" collects \$100 annually from trucks. The Legislature, facing a possible food tax increase, is considering \$327,000 apportion for feed and reimburse farmers for damages caused by going wildlife.

Compromise
Prime Minister

One of the proposals in the amendments that was blocked only marginally have ended and powers as the one once the sultan of Perak while not to shave a newly grown beard until the chief minister of his resigned. Thus the official by did.

Stymied by the regional sultans in what is known as "battleground," Mr. Mahatma took to rally public support constitutional change through rallies of mass meetings and country. The crowds were large, but the response was tediously mixed.

Malaysia's first prime minister, Abdul Rahman, who is the elder statesman, said in the column in The Star, a Kuala Lumpur newspaper, that need a constitutional struggle had been a shock throughout the nation.

"The government made a mistake of taking the ruler's word," Tan Chee Khoo, a political expert said in a newspaper that expresses approval of that prime minister's intention to curb royal powers but felt his approach as confrontational.

A similar view was voiced by Dato Senu, a former secretary of the prime minister. "The sultans have a vested interest in stability and peace," he said, "but a former ambassador to London and now a businessman for the rulers not to leave them but because without the country could go to pieces."

Urbs to Envoys

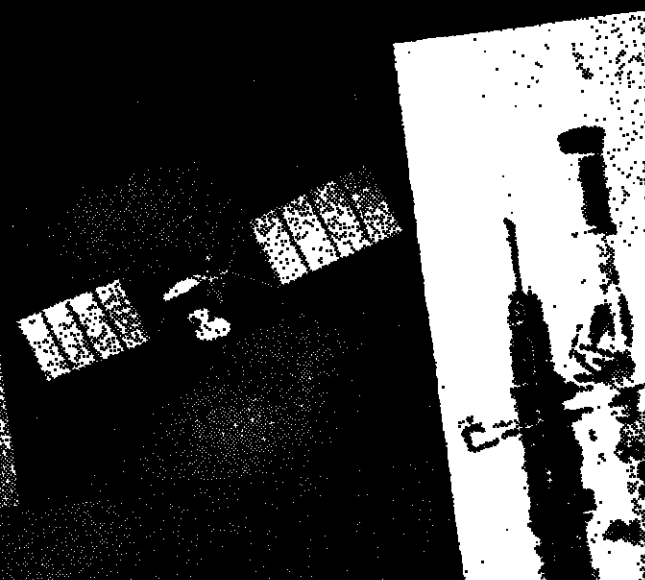
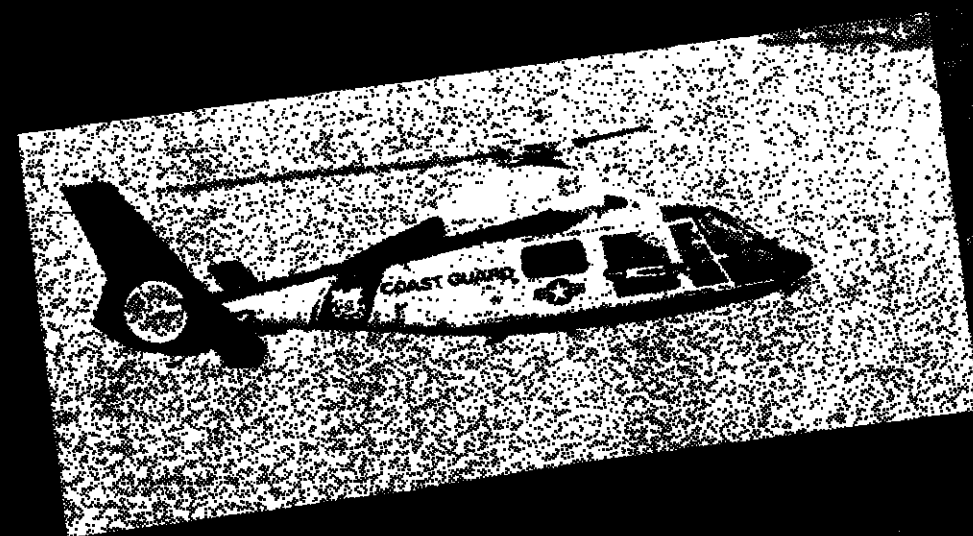
Turku: "From now on I have to it that no one will expect way of thinking, and that is myself."

U.S. Army Seeks
Soldier's Capt

The Associated Press
West Germany — Military searched Monday for a U.S. soldier who was held hostage for several days and threatened to kill his captors. But officials here said they missed the possibility of a rescue. The soldier, Lance Corporal Fowler, 21, was held in a condition in an army base in Stuttgart, where he was taken from exhaustion. He was taken to the hospital Tuesday. In telephone calls to his family, Fowler reported he had been kidnapped by members of a "peace" group, a group of

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Industry Ran at 79.4% of Capacity in U.S. Last Month, for 4 1/2-Year High

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. industry operated at 79.4 percent of capacity last month, with automakers operating at their highest rate in 4 1/2 years, the government reported Monday.

The December increase of 0.3 percentage point over November marked the 13th monthly increase in operating rates for factories, mines and utilities and boosted the capacity rate to almost a full 10 percentage points over its low point as the recession was coming to an end in November 1982.

At 81.9 percent, U.S. auto plants operated at a higher rate in December than they had since June 1979.

The Federal Reserve Board, which released the report, said that while operating rates continued to rise in the final quarter of the year, "the increases were less rapid than those recorded in the spring and summer."

London Brick to Raise '83 Dividend

LONDON (Reuters) — London Brick PLC will raise its final 1983 dividend to 2.86 pence (\$4.03) a share, raising total dividends for the year 50 percent, the company said in a statement rejecting an increased bid by Hanson Trust PLC.

London Brick, Britain's largest maker of bricks, also said that it intends to issue a "very good" profit forecast for 1984.

Hanson Trust, an industrial conglomerate, Friday increased its offer to 145 pence cash for each London Brick ordinary share, from 120 pence. The new bid, valued at £212 million, also introduced an alternative of debentures convertible into Hanson shares beginning in 1988.

London Brick closed Monday at 146 pence, up from 138 pence Friday. Hanson Trust closed at 274 pence, up from 270 pence Friday.

Philippines-IMF Talks Are Delayed

MANILA (Reuters) — Negotiations between the Philippines and the International Monetary Fund on a standby credit for \$500 million have been delayed because of a discrepancy in the Philippines' central bank figures, according to Prime Minister Cesar Virata of the Philippines.

Mr. Virata said Sunday that the talks with the IMF, regarded as crucial by bankers in Manila, would determine whether the Philippines would be able to raise new loans, valued at \$3.3 billion, from private banks and other institutions. A bridging loan that the Philippines hopes to get from the United States also depends on reaching agreement with the IMF.

It was disclosed last month that the central bank had overstated its foreign-exchange holdings by \$600 million until the end of last September. But the government said the figure had been readjusted before talks began in October with 350 creditor bankers to restructure some of the country's \$25 billion in foreign debts. It was the first time the prime minister publicly admitted that the delay was caused by the overstatement.

BP Starts 2d Well in South China Sea

LONDON (AP) — British Petroleum, the first foreign oil company to drill for oil in China, announced Monday that it has started a second well exploring the Pearl River Basin of the South China Sea.

Last Tuesday BP said its first offshore well struck oil, but not enough was found to be worth exploiting, and the well was abandoned. BP said work on the second well, called Kaiping 1-1, started Saturday.

BP has 45 percent of the exploration consortium with Broken Hill Proprietary Ltd. of Australia holding 20 percent, Petrobras International SA of Brazil 15 percent, Ranger Oil Ltd. of Canada 10 percent and Petro-Canada Exploration Inc. 10 percent.

Victor Posner Bids for Royal Crown

MIAMI (Reuters) — Victor Posner, chairman and chief executive officer of DWG Corp., said Monday that DWG's affiliate, Chesapeake Insurance Co., is making through a newly formed subsidiary a leveraged buyout offer for Royal Crown Co. under which Royal Crown shareholders will receive \$40 a share.

The proposal would be subject to the cancellation of the planned issuance of two million shares of preferred stock announced Monday by Royal Crown, the fifth-largest maker of soft drinks in the United States. DWG said that it would challenge the stock issuance as an illegal and unauthorized act that is not in the best interest of all shareholders of Royal Crown.

Chesapeake Insurance owns about 24.8 percent of Royal Crown's 8.2 million shares of common stock outstanding. DWG and other corporations controlled by it own another 2 percent. Royal Crown gained \$2.25 on the New York Stock Exchange Monday to close at \$35.25.

U.S. Airline Buys 12 U.K. Planes

PRESTWICK, Britain (AP) — British Aerospace announced Monday the sale of 12 Jetstream 31 commuter aircraft valued at £20 million (\$28.2 million) to Metro Airlines of Houston.

Brian Thomas, managing director of British Aerospace's Scottish Division, said that Metro will begin taking delivery of the 19-seater turboprop aircraft in April for use on a commuter and connecting route to be operated with Eastern Airlines between Atlanta and Houston. A Metro subsidiary to be called Eastern Metro Express is being set up to operate the route.

The Jetstream 31 twin turboprop, which had its maiden flight on March 28, 1980, is produced at a British Aerospace plant in Prestwick. It is powered by two Garrett TPE331-109 engines.

Ford Plans to Close British Foundry

LONDON (Reuters) — Ford Motor Co., the British subsidiary of Ford Motor Co. of the United States, said Monday that its foundry in Dagenham, Essex, would stop production in April 1985 with a loss of 2,000 jobs.

The foundry has been unprofitable since 1978 and has incurred losses of more than £75 million (\$53.6 million) in the past three years, the company said after a meeting with union officials and employers' representatives. The company said it plans a phased closing, with a program of early retirement and voluntary layoffs.

Talbot Reports Poissy Output at 90% of Normal

PARIS — Production reached 90 percent of normal capacity Monday at the troubled Talbot plant at Poissy outside Paris, and output was expected to return to normal Tuesday, a company spokesman said.

Assembly lines making the Solara and Horizon models had restarted production, he said, and only the line producing the Peugeot 205 model was still idle after a month-long strike over a government-backed plan for layoffs.

The spokesman said that the entire slumped-down work force of 14,100 would be back in the factory Tuesday. Production has gradually resumed since last Wednesday, and he said that about 12,600 employees had been recalled to work Monday.

"Unfortunately, we still have to screen those admitted to the plant," he said. Non-Talbot workers, angered by the company's decision to lay off 1,505 employees, were attempting to enter the factory to continue agitation, he said.

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BNP Issuing Eurobond for \$350 Million

Reuter

LONDON — Banque Nationale de Paris is issuing a \$350-million, 11-year bullet floating-rate note, market sources said Monday. They said the coupon is 1/4 percentage point over the six-month London interbank rate, which stands currently at 9 15/16 percent.

BNP is co-lead manager with Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd. Payment date for the issue will be Feb. 6, with denominations of \$10,000, the sources said.

Allied Corp. is raising a 125-million-Denmark-mark (\$44.6 million), 10-year Eurobond, bond market sources in Frankfurt said.

The issue, which is priced at par, carries a 7 1/2-percent coupon, payable annually on Feb. 1. Allied may call the bonds at 102 in 1989 and 1990, at 101 50/100 in 1991, at 101 in 1992 and at 100 50/100 in 1993.

The offering will be lead managed by Dresdner Bank.

Co-managers are Lehman Bros. Kuhn Loeb, Allgemeine Bank Nederland, Credit Suisse First Boston, Deutsche Bank, Kleinwort Benson, Morgan Guaranty and J. Henry Schroder Wagg Ltd.

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GE, P&W Slug It Out in Engine 'War'

By Raymond Bonner

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The combatants are giants; the stakes are high; the taxpayers are watching, and Congress has sought to avoid the fray.

At stake is a contract, valued at \$10 billion to \$14 billion, to build 2,400 to 2,600 engines for U.S. Air Force F-15 and F-16 fighters. Within the next two weeks, the secretary of the Air Force will award the plum to either the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft unit of United Technologies Corp. or General Electric Co., or to both.

The two are the premier U.S. makers of military-aircraft engines and are the two biggest producers of jet engines in the noncommunist world.

P&W, whose F-100 engine is currently used by the Air Force to power both the F-15 and F-16, has proposed an improved version of that engine, GE, whose engines power several military aircraft, including the giant C-5 transport and the B-1 bomber, has proposed a slightly higher-thrust engine called the F-110.

The Air Force secretary, Verne Orr, received final recommendations last Thursday in what is being called "the great engine war." His decision is expected soon, and an announcement by the Defense Department is expected by about Jan. 25.

Mr. Orr's recommendation to his superior, Defense Secretary Caspar

W. Weinberger, will not be the end of the saga, which has already lasted nearly five years. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., the Republican senator in whose state of Connecticut the Pratt & Whitney engines would be built, has already asked the General Accounting Office to review the Pentagon's decision, even before it has been made.

"Long ago, it went well beyond arguments about technology to a political football," said one congressional aide who has been following the competition.

Like nearly everyone associated with the competition, the aide agreed to talk about it only on the condition that he not be identified. Even spokesmen for the competing companies would not allow their names to be used. Nor would they say how many jobs were involved or the profits to be generated.

As the competition has proceeded toward a decision, the two companies' visibility on Capitol Hill has been high. "Both sides are able to generate enormous political support and pressure when they want to," one congressional aide said.

Normally, the secretary of the military branch buying equipment has final authority over contract awards. In this case, that would be Mr. Orr.

But before recessing last month, Congress enacted a law requiring that the defense secretary himself review, and approve, any decision on the engine. Congressional aides

said that it was rare for such a requirement to be imposed.

Pratt & Whitney has supplied the engines for the F-15 and F-16 since the early 1970s, but its relationship with the Air Force has soured because of engine failures and reliability problems on the early F-100s. The company has also been accused of overcharging on engine spare parts. Amid these problems, the Air Force decided to put the next contract for F-15 and F-16 engines up for grabs.

In the last five years, GE has mounted an aggressive challenge to what had been Pratt & Whitney's dominance of the jet-engine market. GE today has about 35 percent of the commercial market, compared with 40 percent for P&W. The companies' military sales are nearly equal at about \$2.5 billion last year.

The Air Force has estimated that each engine would cost \$2.4 million to \$3 million, and from \$310 to \$450 an hour to maintain.

Not even GE expects to be awarded the entire contract, a corporate spokesman said. If either company walks away with it all, it will be Pratt, he conceded.

One Wall Street brokerage firm, Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., has predicted that the entire contract will go to Pratt & Whitney.

"Pratt's F-100 engine seems far more cost-effective than GE's competing F-110, since its unit-manufacturing costs are far down the earnings curve — over 3,000 en-

gines have been built to date — and the logistics and support equipment are already in place worldwide," the firm said in a report written by David J. Smith, an analyst.

"By contrast, GE's power plant is basically new and would also require establishment of a costly logistics system."

Asked about Mr. Smith's views, the GE spokesman said, "We just don't share his reasoning."

Both companies and congressional followers of the process expect that the contract will be split between the two companies. But while this may be politically judicious, it is almost certain to raise problems for the Air Force as the engines are not interchangeable.

Such a decision would lead to "logistics nightmares, spare parts nightmares, training nightmares," a congressional aide said. It would also deprive the government of the advantages of competitive bidding, the aide added.

Finnish Prices Rise

HELSINKI — Finland's consumer prices in December eased 0.1 percent from November, but were 8.6 percent higher than a year earlier, the Central Bureau of Statistics said Monday.

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — McGregor Corp. entered the bidding for Fabergé Inc. Monday, offering \$32 a share in cash and securities for the maker of toiles, Fabergé said.

Fabergé, which earlier this month agreed to be taken private for \$30 a share in a leveraged buyout by an investment banking firm, said the McGregor proposal would be presented to its board Thursday.

McGregor, a clothing maker that is controlled by Rapid-American Corp., has advised Fabergé that it owns or has contracted to acquire about 1.2 million shares, or about 21 percent, of Fabergé's 5.6 million common shares outstanding.

McGregor offered \$32 a share in cash for 2.2 million shares of Fabergé and said it would acquire the remaining shares for a package of McGregor securities valued at \$32 a share.

If applied to all the company's stock, the transaction would be valued at \$179.8 million, up from the competing offer of \$168.6 million.

On Jan. 6, Fabergé said it had signed a letter of intent to be acquired and taken private by the investment firm of Gibbons, Green, van Amerongen.

In leveraged buyout, the purchase is financed with money borrowed against the assets of the company being bought.

As part of the earlier agreement, Fabergé said it would pay Gibbons Green \$4 million if a tender offer were made or if Fabergé recommended a better offer from a third party to its shareholders.

McGregor filed a lawsuit in New York courts last week trying to block that transaction.

Fabergé, with brand names including Brut, Farrah-Fawcett, Babe and Tigress, earned \$2 million on sales of \$190.4 million in the first nine months of 1983.

McGregor had earnings of \$7.7 million on sales of \$133.6 million in the nine months ended last Oct. 29.

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